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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Sunday part fog; occasionally threatening to-night; east portion; gentle wind tonight, mostly westerly.
HAVE YOU GOT THAT BOND YET?

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 135 SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

AMERICANS HOLD FAST ALL OF GAINS MADE IN TWO DAYS' OF BATTLING

Have Advanced Lines All Along Ten Mile Front—Lull in Fighting Reported Today But Struggle May Break Out Afresh at Any Moment—Part Played by Pershing's Forces in Barring Road to Paris Has Been Brilliant—Repulse All German Attacks and Follow with Offensive

By Fred S. Ferguson,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the Americans on the Marne, June 8.—American troops, cooperating with the French, this morning hold all gains of the last two days fighting on a ten mile front northwest of Chateau-Thierry. There is a temporary lull as this is cabled, but the battle threatens to break out anew at any moment. The Americans and French now hold a line extending northwest of Vinly, through Bussiars and Belleau to southeast of Vouresches. This represents an advance ranging from less than a mile at some points to nearly three miles at other points.

The Americans' advance adds another chapter to the accomplishments of our troops, which are playing the role of General Gallieni's famous "taxicab army" in this second battle of the Marne.

The official report of the commanding general reveals the fact is fully as impressive as first reported.

Receiving orders to move from the region of Gisors at five p. m. on May 30, they departed by rail and motor truck. At 5:30 a. m. the next day the first of them had arrived in the rear lines.

Gisors is an important railway junction 35 miles north of Paris and 75 miles west of Chateau-Thierry in an air line. The journey by rail and highway probably was more than 100 miles.

Late that afternoon the situation was most critical. The French urged that the Americans be sent into the line immediately, as the enemy was marching along the road to Paris.

Our men went into the line at midnight, taking up positions at Chateau-Thierry at 9 a. m. on June 1, a thousand Americans were barring the road. Every man carried two days' rations and ammunition.

On the night of June 1 the French reported a gap of four kilometers (two and a half miles) in the line near Gaudela (ten miles west and north of Chateau-Thierry and a mile northwest of Neuilly-La-Poterie. Another attack was expected any moment.

A regiment of machine gunners and engineers were aroused from their sleep and filled the gap. They came an urgent call for artillery ammunition. A truck train made a 45 mile trip and returned in 13 hours.

On June 4 and 5 came the German attacks, previously reported. On the fifth all artillery was in position and firing on the enemy.

Following the repulse of attacks, the Americans delivered their own offensives on the sixth and seventh, taking numerous prisoners and considerable territory, inflicting heavy losses on

the enemy. The general's report concludes with the statement that, considering the movement involved, the repulse of these attacks and the successful conclusion of two counter attacks, all within six days, "the men conformed to the best traditions of the army and are meeting all demands made."

PAYING FREEDOM'S PRICE

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Armies in France June 8.—Gently moving American ambulances rolling toward Paris along a perfect French highway between rows of tall trees, today showed the price Americans are willing to pay to stop the German rush.

Some, of course, paid dearer still. These who sold their lives for civilization—at the price of many Hun—could not receive France's spontaneous expression of gratitude, which took the form of long lines of children and women beside the road, silently waving a salute as the ambulances passed, and bursting into cheers whenever a wound of marine raised himself on his elbow and waved back.

It seems the story of the marines' heroic work, in what history may term "America's second Lexington," spread through the intervening country and France, to whom heroism might well be an old story, was quick to pay tribute.

Artillery, machine guns, rifles and bayonets figured in the four days' fighting. Artillery and machine guns the first day; machine guns and rifles the second, while the third and fourth found close up fighting, due to the German counter attacks.

"It isn't pleasant to meet machine guns face to face ten feet away," said a printing lieutenant today.

"In some places they seemed thicker than wheat stalks. But I guess we show

(Continued on page seven)

INITIATIVE IS NOW IN ALLIES' HANDS IS LATEST NEWS

All German War Office Is Able to Report Today Is "Situation Unchanged" MATTER OF FACT ALLIES ARE STEADILY GAINING

French War Office Reports Continued Advance of French-American Forces

London, June 8.—The initiative on the Marne battle front is in the hands of the allies, it was indicated in overnight official statements. All operations resulted in favor of the allies.

The German war office, as is generally the case when there are no successes to report, merely said: "The situation is unchanged."

An earlier statement from Berlin declared that "north of the Aisne and northwest of Chateau-Thierry (where American marines and French troops won a notable success), local attacks by the enemy were repulsed."

"Between the Oureq and the Marne we continued with success our operations of detail," the French night communique said.

"The French and American troops have enlarged their gains north of Vinly up to Lesieres, east of Chezy and taken Neuilly-La-Poterie and Boursches and also in a general way notably bettered their positions on the front of Corey-Boursches.

"Between the Marne and Rheims our activity was pursued at Bligny and gave us that entire village. The number of prisoners taken during the day exceeds 200."

Field Marshal Haig reported French troops improved their positions near Leers on the northern portion of the Flanders front.

In the Balkan two enemy surprise attacks were repulsed. There was mutual cannonading at various points on this front.

Advance Is Continued.

Paris, June 8.—French troops, co-

(Continued on page three)

CONVICTS IN OREGON PENITENTIARY GET RID OF THEIR OLD-TIME GUARDS

Warden Murphy Is Easily Handled by the Shrewd and Crafty Inmates

The convicts at the Oregon state penitentiary are feeling pretty good these days because they are rapidly getting rid of all the old guards.

"The cons want to get every old guard, who is onto their tricks, out of there," said one of the guards who recently quit, after several years service at the pen.

This guard was one of several who resigned recently because they declared conditions at the prison were becoming intolerable on account of the failure of the warden to give the guards backing when convicts went over their heads to the warden.

Conditions at the penitentiary have not improved, according to reports coming from the institution.

Go: The Guard's Scap.
Some time ago Frank White, a convict known as "Hard Ball" White, became peevish with Lou Brotherton, a guard, and employed all the words he could think of in several different languages cursing the guard. When Brotherton was out of hearing "Hard Ball" turned on Lou Olson, another guard, and ripped out a few oaths at him.

Olson reported the abuse to Warden Murphy, who referred the matter to Deputy Warden Burns. The deputy

warden ordered "Hard Ball" put in solitary confinement in the bull pen, along with Jeff Baldwin, who since has escaped, and some others of the hard balls.

"I'll get out of here as soon as I can see Murphy," "Hard Ball" White told Baldwin and the others. "He won't stand for this."

Murphy went down to the bull pen the next day and sure enough White was turned out, Olson, the guard, then told the warden of the convict's boast, and pointed out to him that the guards could not work there unless they were given better backing by the ones in authority.

Drank Flavoring Extract
Another incident, which has not been reported heretofore, is told by some of the guards. An account was given a few weeks ago of six convicts getting gloriously drunk on flavoring extract, which they slipped from the prison commissary. For this offense five of them were in the bull pen, and, under orders from Warden Murphy, were being fed bread and water, except on Sunday, when they were given two regular meals.

One Wednesday they went on a hunger strike and refused to eat the bread. When Sunday came one of the guards was sent down with their meals. The convicts refused to take the food until they could see the warden. The deputy warden went down to see them, but they insisted on seeing Warden Murphy, saying they would not eat until they were

(Continued on page three)

GENERAL PERSHING IS IN PERSONAL CHARGE OF CANTIGNY FIGHT

Important Victories Are Stamped with Trademark, "Made In America"

Washington, June 8.—General Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces abroad, personally directed the attack that resulted in the capture of Cantigny, a few days ago, the senate military affairs committee was told today at the meeting of the war council.

And at the same time it was revealed that the Americans stopped the German advance just in time. A few miles additional gain by Hindenburg at that point and some of the French munition factories would have been within reach of the German long range guns.

Pershing's presence at Cantigny shows the victory there bore the trademark "made in America"—from the commanding officer down to the rookie.

The general situation now on the west front is favorable, the senate committee was told. The German attack was virtually stopped in six days. Fighting during the last week either has been to the advantage of the allies or without advantage to either side, committee members learned.

Ordnance production in this country is greatly improved now. A number of heavy Browning guns are being turned out, it was said.

(Continued on page three)

MARINES ADVANCE STEADILY ALL DAY BLOCKING DRIVES

Attempted Counter Thrusts Are Frustrated by American Offensives

MANY PRISONERS ARE SENT TO REAR

Ground Covered With German Dead and Filled With New-Made Graves

By Lowell Mellett,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Armies in France, June 8.—(4 p. m.)—American marines and adjoining units again drove forward northwest of Chateau-Thierry today. German counter attacks were blocked by the American advance.

Artillery fire, which has been incessant along Belleau wood throughout the night, increased violently about 4 a. m. At that moment the right wing of the marines attacked in the south part of the wood, where the Germans had retained a foothold. The success of this attack has not been fully reported, although numerous prisoners have been sent back.

Indications are that the Americans eliminated the enemy north of the sunken road between Corey and Belleau (a front of about a mile).

At 12:30 the enemy attempted to advance. Their infantry was supported by artillery and machine guns, and

(Continued on page three)

THIRD OFFENSIVE ENDS BUT OTHERS WILL COME

Germans Will Continue to Drive Masses Against Allied Lines in France

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, June 8.—Hindenburg's third offensive is at a standstill. When and where he will begin his fourth is the question occupying the allied commanders.

German prisoners all reflect the general opinion on the enemy side of the line that for Germany it is a question of "do or die." Nobody can listen to their talk without realizing the utter folly of considering that the great offensive has spent itself.

Despite the colossal number of troops so far flung against the allies, the most desperate blows are ahead.

In 1917 the kaiser had on the west front 128 German divisions (1,538,000 men) and in Russia, the Balkans and Rumania, 77 divisions (924,000 men). Since March 21 Hindenburg has actually used against the allies between 160 and 170 divisions (1,920,000 to 2,240,000 men) or over 35 more than he had holding the entire front at this time in 1917.

There are now between the North sea and Switzerland more than two hundred divisions (2,400,000 men) and it is estimated that these are slightly under thirty five divisions (420,000 men) still on the east front.

This shows that Hindenburg, somehow, has increased the number of his divisions by nearly forty divisions

(Continued on page three)

STATE GRANGE CLOSED ANNUAL SESSION AT EARLY HOUR TODAY

Practically Entire Night Taken Up Considering Many Resolutions

The annual session of the State Grange ended at 2:30 this morning. As in all other meetings of this kind the amount of work finished up in the last day was enormous. Committees had been at work and the reports and recommendations from these, kept the grange hustling to dispose of them.

In the afternoon session the officers were installed for the coming term and then came action on committee work.

A number of resolutions received the sanction of the legislative committee and were favorably acted on. Among these is one that candidates for office shall not be permitted to expend in campaigning more than 15 per cent of one year's salary of the office, provided no candidate shall be restricted to less than \$100.

Concerning the primary elections the following resolution was recommended: "Inasmuch as our primary elections put up candidates for office with but a small fraction of the popular vote, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Oregon State Grange that we favor a primary election law whereby all voters may register their choice for candidates for the several state, district, county and precinct officers irrespective of party, by a preferential ballot, giving first, second and third choice."

Another resolution recommends the initiate any law not in conflict, with our state and national laws."

Still another presented by Springfield grange would have the grange take up with the legislature the passing of a law that will require all feed to be put up in containers, whereon the exact weight must be indicated.

(Continued on page six)

SPIRIT OF GERMAN ARMY NOT BROKEN IS SIMMS' OPINION

Propagandists Are Preaching Certain Victory to Army and Civilian Alike

By William Philip Simms,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, June 8.—The spirit of the German army seldom was keener than it is today. It would be playing Germany's game to try to make anybody believe otherwise.

Events on the Somme, the Lys and the Aisne have had their effect. Besides, professional lecturers and special officers are circulating among the troops, bucking them up with moral stimulants.

These insist that the war is almost over; that Germany is invincible; that she is fighting in self defense; that the United States is all "hot air," that more Americans are sunk in the sea than arrive in France; that the Americans cannot arrive in force enough Germany has the allies licked and those who do arrive are neurotic, unable to stand shell fire, are generally untrained and inefficient.

Some prisoners appear dejected, but generally they are insolent, arrogant and sneering and behave always as though they owned the earth. Most of them are convinced Germany will win the war this year and that the

(Continued on page seven)

SALEM'S SECOND ANNUAL BARGAIN DAY, JUNE 15TH

MERCHANTS DECIDE UPON DATE FOR BIG MERCHANDISING EVENT AND ARE LAYING PLANS FOR MAKING IT AN EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED SUCCESS THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO.

The annual bargain day is an assured success from the fact that the people of Salem and the surrounding country are willing to buy when special bargains are offered and when these specials are offered by all the leading merchants of the city, nothing can keep the people from taking advantage of the offerings.

Another thing that will tend to make this second bargain day a greater event than one year ago is the upward tendency of all kinds of goods. The housewife knows that if goods are going higher and higher and everything in the eating line is keeping pace. Hence when any bargains are offered in these lines, she appreciates them.

In clothing, home furnishings, hardware, notions and in fact in every line of merchandise the story is the same. There just isn't a chance of prices getting lower, but there is about a 100 per cent chance of prices going radically up.

It is this feeling that will make anything that is offered in bargains on June 15 an extra inducement to buy.

No lower price in sight and it is good business for any member of the household to lay in a supply of anything needed.

Word has come from Silverton and Woodburn as well as Turner and other parts of the county that the Salem merchants may expect a tremendous business that day as all are coming. The rising cost of everything make a bargain seem doubly large.

W. W. Moore of the Moore furniture store is one of the enthusiastic merchants on this second Bargain Day. He knows from his last year experience how the people feel about special prices.

The action of the merchants in making reductions for this bargain day is to be commended as they will put out merchandise at a low figure when the cost of the same is rapidly advancing. That takes nerve, but the Salem merchants have it and the city and county will be justified in coming to the city and helping themselves to the hundreds

(Continued on page seven)

THIRTY ARE DEAD, MANY WOUNDED PERSHING REPORTS

One Hundred and Eight On Casualty List Published Today

Washington, June 8.—The war department casualty list, issued today, contained 108 names, divided as follows: Thirty killed in action; ten dead from wounds; six dead from disease; four dead from airplane accidents; six dead from accidents and other causes; thirty five wounded severely; seventeen wounded (degree undetermined).

Captain Rufus Montgall, Kansas City, and Lieutenant Hamlet P. Jones, Kaufman, Texas, were killed in action.

The list follows:
Killed in action:
Captain Rufus P. Montgall, Rockhill Manor, Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on page seven)

Abe Martin



When some folks don't succeed they write, write again. Who remembers when we was afraid to climb up in a saw mill for fear we'd find a tramp!

GERMANS THREATEN ANOTHER BIG SURPRISE

The Hague, June 8.—"The allies will again be surprised and will be forced to call upon the Americans for help," Von Salzman declared in the Vossische Zeitung, according to copies received here.

"Blow will follow blow until the whole front is hammered into a brittle condition. Then Hindenburg will give the coup de grace (death blow)."

RUSH TO JOIN MARINES

Cleveland, Ohio, June 8.—The gallant work of the marines on the Marne front this week brought a big increase in marine enlistments here. A total of 195 recruits were shipped to camp in the last three days. More than three hundred applied for enlistment.

San Francisco, June 8.—Marine corps recruiting here increased 25 per cent as a result of the marines' victory on the Marne front. From 15 to 25 men a day have been accepted in the local office since the first news of the battle came.

(Continued on page three)

TEN SUBMARINE VICTIMS ARE TOLL OF RECENT RAID

Tonnage Will Total Up Slightly More Than Twenty Thousand Tons

New York, June 8.—Ten vessels, totaling slightly more than 22,000 tons were lost as a result of German submarine activities in American waters during the week ending June 1, according to unofficial figures compiled here.

During the week ending June 1, approximately 3130 tons were destroyed. One of the biggest ships sunk was the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina. The Herbert L. Pratt, tanker of 7300 tons, was damaged by mine or torpedo, but was brought into port after sinking in shallow water.

These figures include the Norwegian ship Vinland, 1143 tons, the last one officially reported lost.

The toll of life so far as known totals thirteen, all from the Carolina.

In addition, a number of ships have been reported attacked unsuccessfully

(Continued on page three)

War Summary of United Press 1405th Day of the War; 78th Day of the Big Offensive

Marne front—French forces cooperating with the Americans northwest of Chateau-Thierry made further advances on the northern portion of the front, at the same time repulsing two violent German attacks on the southern portion.

The French also improved their positions west of Soissons. Artillery was active in the Aisne region of the front.

Picardy front—The British made a successful raid near Hulloch, between Labasse and Lens. The German artillery was active north of Albert.

Flanders front—British patrols inflicted casualties on the enemy in the Strazeele sector, in the northern portion of the front.

France—A special commission has been appointed to arrange for the de-

fense of Paris, as a precautionary measure.

The Germans continued to bombard that city with long range guns.

Germany—Reports from neutral sources persist that the German navy is preparing for a major stroke against the combined British, French and American sea forces.

The German high seas fleet is said to be under orders to move at any time

Russia—Ukrainian peasants are burning the forests, seizing arms and opposing German dominance.

Petrograd—Workmen are trying to induce the Russian peasants to send bread into the city for the starving population. If negotiations fail, force may be employed.